

* * * healthy;" (display card accompanying portion of article) "Nozol relieves Sinus trouble * * * makes breathing easy * * * recommended by specialists for * * * Hay Fever, General Nose Troubles. Use Nozol for Sinus Trouble * * * Sinus Trouble Relieved with Nozol. * * * Nozol (Nose all)."

On March 10 and March 15, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17205. Misbranding of Bromalina. U. S. v. 7 Dozen Bottles of Bromalina. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24524. I. S. No. 024521. S. No. 2816.)

On February 15, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 dozen bottles of Bromalina at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of the Drug Co. of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of creosote, a trace of bromoform, sugar, alcohol, and water, flavored with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label, translation from Spanish) "Indications—Catarrhs, coughs, bronchial affections, grippe, etc., etc.;" (carton, one panel in English and three panels in Spanish) "In diseases of the Respiratory tract, Bronchitis * * * Chronic Coughs, Hoarseness, etc. [Translation] For Diseases of the Respiratory Tract, Bronchitis, Catarrhs, Obstinate Coughs, Grippe, Hoarseness, etc. * * * Bromalina is indicated for Bronchio-pulmonary diseases;" (circular, translation from Spanish) "Bromalina against Cough and Catarrhs. * * * used for many years in Coughs of catarrhal origin with splendid results, should be taken from the first moment in which the catarrhal symptoms appear * * * which make its effects to be beneficial if its use is continued. Bromalina * * * a remedy for catarrhal affections and for diseases in which an antiseptic expectorant is indicated. * * * Bromalina should be taken from the start of any acute or chronic catarrh."

On March 5, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17206. Misbranding of Baker's laxative cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. 8 Dozen Boxes of Baker's Laxative Cold and Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24196. I. S. No. 010161. S. No. 2392.)

On November 2, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 dozen boxes of Baker's laxative cold and grippe tablets, remaining unsold in the original boxes at Flint, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Manhattan Drug Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about July 10, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide, extracts of plant drugs including aloe, and traces of cinchonine and capsicum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Grippe Tablets * * * For LaGrippe, Coughs